

WHO WAS THE DYNAMITER?

DID HE BELONG TO A SOCIETY OF ASSASSINATORS?

ONE ECCENTRIC MAN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF COMPLICITY—HE SAYS HE NEVER KNEW THE MURDERER WHO TRIED TO KILL RUSSELL SAGE.

William D. Southworth, who figured so prominently in the story told by Captain Harry Horne, the museum lecturer, of his meetings with the dynamiter who tried to assassinate Russell Sage, and whose severed head is now on exhibition at the Morgue, did not go to South America, as was supposed. Instead he has remained in New-York, and yesterday morning shortly before 9 o'clock was arrested by Inspector Byrnes's detectives and taken to Police Headquarters. His story, told to the Inspector yesterday, although in some respects contradictory of Horne's statement, brings the mystery surrounding the identity of the man who threw the bomb no nearer solution than it was on Sunday. The information so far gathered goes to show the existence of some kind of crazy association for the extermination, when necessary, of all millionaires with railway interests. But beyond Horne's vague and indefinite assertions, there is not a single fact of evidence to connect the dynamiter with Southworth or any other member of this secret society. Southworth was taken to the Morgue yesterday afternoon and on seeing the severed head of the man who had been declared positively that he had never met the owner.

Inspector Byrnes refused to say where or how Southworth had been arrested. According to the prisoner's statement, he was born in Nashville, Tenn. Jan. 14, 1851. In 1874 or 1875 he went to San Francisco and into Arizona, and began the work of prospecting for mines. In 1884 he was on the staff of "The San Francisco Examiner," and there first began to lecture in public on his favorite hobby of a railroad millennium. At the Metropolitan Temple, he gravely told the Inspector, the crowd that came to hear him was so dense that it packed the sidewalk in front of the building, and he was arrested for causing an obstruction. After the political campaign of 1884, his mind became unbalanced and he was committed to an asylum. The manager of the asylum came from Nashville and knew Southworth's friends. He wanted to release Southworth, but the latter preferred to stay where he was. On account of an investigation made into the working of the asylum by the State Legislature, Southworth was compelled to leave the asylum. What he did for the next seven years is not known, but about three months ago he came to New-York. After the last political campaign, Southworth told the Inspector, he became crazy and applied for admission to a prison, where he remained for eight days. That is all that Southworth told the Inspector. While he was speaking, Captain Horne was brought into the room and he and Southworth promptly recognized each other.

"Hello, Captain Harry!" exclaimed Southworth. "That is the man introduced to me by the man new in the Morgue," said Horne, turning to the Inspector. All that is now known about Southworth is derived from information furnished to Inspector Byrnes by David B. Shaw, said to be a business man of this city, and Raymond Valez, editor of "Revista Popular," a Spanish newspaper. Mr. Shaw says that on October 15 his attention was attracted by an advertisement in a New-York newspaper, asking for a young man who would be willing to travel for a considerable salary as an advance agent for a lecturer. Application was made to the Morris Hotel, No. 11 West. Mr. Shaw, according to the Inspector, went to the hotel, and Southworth was pointed out to him as the man who had issued the advertisement. Southworth told Shaw that he had a scheme by which a course of lectures should be delivered, first, in New-York, and afterward through this country. The object, said Southworth, was to organize in different cities branches of a secret society which would be under the control of one head center—namely, Southworth himself. Southworth thought that it would be politically important to promulgate the idea and induce people to vote for the removal of telegraphic, railway and other monopolies from the hands of individuals, and the placing of them in the hands of the Government. Then Southworth showed at least one glimpse of sanity when he asked Shaw whether he had money, and said that \$250 or \$300 would be required to defray the expenses of the first lecture. Then he referred to Jay Gould, Russell Sage and others as men who had too long continued to control railroad interests, and with an outburst of hysterical passion said that the people must and should benefit by them.

Southworth said that it would require a three or four months' course of lectures to organize a party that should suppress anything accomplished by Henry George, inasmuch as it would appeal to the people of different nationalities. Southworth told Shaw that he could derive money from property owned in San Francisco, and that there were lots of people there who would take up the scheme. After hearing Southworth at greater length, Mr. Shaw decided that on the whole he would prefer to remain where he was. Two days afterward, he received the following letter: "Overland for one dollar. Three dollars for eight hours' work on forty-five railways, advocated by Will D. Southworth, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of Labor for Liberty and a Republic. One-tenth, universal and vigilant for President of these planets."

The second letter, inclosed in the same envelope, read as follows: Morris Hotel—Lecturer: Will be glad to have you meet me and think daily in this hotel, from 1 to 2 p. m., to have by consultation what you can do for us, and for you, to make successful and profitable our plans of campaign. W. D. Southworth, G. A. L. R. Inspector Byrnes's men learned that Southworth, who said he was a Freemason, had been assisted by various Masonic orders in this city. On inquiry, they found that two months ago he called at the Masonic Temple, and there laid before the committee what he was pleased to call a plan for the general benefit of all charitable organizations. The members soon made up their minds about Southworth, but to avoid disturbance and save trouble, let him talk on. Southworth rambled for two hours. His scheme, which he said had the support of General Booth, Senator Stewart and the late Senator Hearst, comprehended the organization of all unemployed tramps who could be induced to go to the mining regions in Mexico, where he had large interests in mines. The organizers of this great emigration movement would realize 45 per cent profit on outfit.

"Could the emigration be organized," he began to feel weary," asked one of the committee. "There would be no restriction on them," replied Southworth. They would only have to walk back. It is rather a desolate country." "That would be a species of white slavery," said another of the committee. "Well, it is not white slavery anywhere, to be sure," responded Southworth. He received some money and a few days afterward called again at the Temple. On that occasion, he said he had while in San Francisco secured an order of Anarchists, of which there were three degrees, black, white and red, the last being the highest grade. The principles of this society were so strong that Southworth was forced to leave it. An obligation to kill somebody was one of the leading principles of the organization. He was invited to give a lecture in Chicago for trying to send a party of Italians to Arizona without paying their fares.

The detectives have found that Southworth came to this city, has been connected with the Salvation Army, when he came to this city he answered an advertisement issued by Senator Valez for a man who would write Spanish. When he called at the office of Senator Valez, after the assassination of the man who tried to kill Russell Sage, he was listening to his fantastic

FOR THREATENING MURDER.

ANOTHER DANGEROUS CRANK ARRESTED.

"YOU WILL BE THE NEXT RUSSELL SAGE IF YOU REFUSE ME," HE WROTE TO A FORMER BENEFACTOR.

A dangerous "crank" was brought handcuffed to the Police Court yesterday morning by Detective Pertell, of the Eighty-eighth-st. squad. His name is Oscar Weyrauch, fifty years old, a bookbinder by trade, who says he has no regular home, and a threatening letter he sent to Conrad Harris, a retired wine-merchant, living at No. 1,570 Second-ave., on Saturday, he demands \$500 within two days, and in case of refusal he wrote: "If you don't take notice of this, my request, you will be the next Russell Sage and I will blow your brains in the air, without I hurt anybody else."

Mr. Harris, on receipt of the letter, believing that his life was in danger, lost no time in acquainting the police of the Eighty-eighth-st. squad with the matter, and it resulted in the "crank" being captured in a furnished room at No. 140 Worth-st. by Detective Pertell at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Weyrauch was asleep in bed when Pertell came to the house, and he was awakened to find the detective standing at his side. He was ordered to dress and he did so without hesitation. The detective then hurried him to the police station, where on being searched a large white envelope, which contained his photograph was found in his overcoat pocket. The envelope was addressed: "To the reporters of 'The World' and 'The Evening Post'." It was sent to my picture to Mr. Conrad Harris, Landlord, No. 1,570 Second-ave., City."

On the back of the envelope was the "crank's" will. It is as follows: "My last will to the grave digger. '1st—Please do not handle me rough before you know sure to I am a death. '2nd—Put my fancy dressclothes and my Dunlop hat into my grave. I left a few cents that you can have a drink on my death. '3rd—My last will to the reporters of News Papers and Police Gazette: 'Please publish my Poem when possible with my picture in regard to my friends. 'OSCAR WEYRAUCH (Holy Smoke). The poetry in question was found on the back of the picture. It was as follows: "If I like to die, the fun must wait 'If all the boys have so 'Much fun as I, I can die 'Without a pain, I am gone to die 'Fly in the sky, Harry to die."

Underneath this he wrote in German, "Now I am 50 years old, and I have done my work. I have been good at all times." He ends with the following in English: "Oscar Weyrauch, transferred in English Holy Smoke, Liable cutter, Bookbinder, Paper box makers, 2425 First Avenue, Harlem, 140 Worth Street, saloon, and 91 Walker Street." Mr. Harris appeared against the man in court. He told Justice Meade that he had assisted Weyrauch with money during the last year, until last Sunday, when he chased him out of the house. Mr. Harris has been a wholesale and retail wine dealer and retired from Germany, and is a countryman of Weyrauch. Harris said that when he paid a visit to his fatherland fourteen years ago the Burgomaster of Hesse gave him an introduction to Weyrauch, who at that time owned a bookbinder and was considered a rich man. Weyrauch was then living with his wife, but she ran away from him about a year afterward. He subsequently sold out the bookbinder and opened a hotel. A few years afterward Weyrauch was driven out of the country, having squandered his fortune in the same way. He then came to this country, about three years ago, and he lived in Chicago. He worked little and did for a time as a waiter in a restaurant. He was supported on his friends and acquaintances for his support. For the last year he has bothered Harris for money. Harris tried to get him a place as janitor, but he was not acceptable, as he had no wife living with him.

On Saturday Harris received the following letter from the man: "New-York, Dec. 5, 1891. 'Mr. Conrad Harris. '1st—You know that I have asked you for your kindness to get a situation for me of anything where I can make a living a dissen way, but without result. '2d—You know further that I have no work for the last four weeks and no money either. '3d—I am alive on account of the humanity of good-hearted people. '4th—I will not do it further. '5th—I will put hand on my own life. '6th—Before I do so I try my fortune by you with W. R. '7th—You will be kind enough to give me \$500—Object in view, \$500 that I can buy me a stationery store and \$200—to get me in a home when I get older. '8th—You have no children and rich enough to spare such small sum of money. '9th—If you don't take notice of this, my request, you will be the next Russell Sage, and I will blow your brains in the air without I hurt anybody else. '10th—If you get me arrested about this letter, then I do so the next chance I have without I give you notice. '11th—Don't you forget. '12th—If your letter will favor my wish then we will be friends together, we are friends already you know that. 'Head Note. '13th—Send the money or check for it, to this my address and oblige yours truly. 'OSCAR WEYRAUCH, transferred Oscar Holy Smoke, No. 134 Second-ave. 'N. Y. I am not a needy man. I am living in lodgings all around the city. I take my dinner here. I expect your answer to-morrow, Monday, in the time of the day. While the Justice read this letter, which covered two sides of a big four-sheet letter-head paper, Weyrauch looked on with a smiling countenance and muttered between his teeth, "Weyrauch is a tall, well-dressed man and carried a faded rose in his button-hole. He was committed to the care of the Commissioner of the Department of Corrections, to be kept in the House of Detention." Before being taken to his cell he told the reporter that he knew Harris in the old country and that he did not think it wrong for one countryman to help another. Then, bursting out wrathfully, he added, "I have been giving him money for a long time, and he has never given me a cent. When I went to him last Sunday I asked him for work. He said he had none. I then told him that I was a poor man and he refused that also. I then offered to sell him my new pair of gloves for 50 cents and he chased me out of his house. He is a poor man get treated. I wrote that letter in a joke."

A MANIAC LEAPS FROM A BRIDGE. JUMPING FIFTY FEET TO THE GENESSEE RIVER. HE IS RESCUED ALIVE.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 6 (Special).—In July last E. L. Rascom was brought to this city from New-Orleans and placed in the State Hospital. He had previously been an inmate of the institution and several years ago was discharged as cured. When he was released he was thought by the doctor to be parts of the murderer's flesh.

Colonel J. J. Slocum was at the Chambers Street Hospital for a long time yesterday afternoon. He talked over business affairs with C. W. Osborne. Colonel Slocum's face is still badly disfigured, being full of tiny cuts and bruises, while both of his eyes are discolored and swollen. He said that he "felt a bit rocky" yesterday, but was too thankful at his escape from death to mind it much. He said that every other valuable papers had been checked back by C. W. Osborne, the wounded cashier, and everything had been talked with the records on the books, so that nothing was missing. In speaking about the explosion and the narrow escape of Mr. Sage and himself, he said that he was remarkable that the bomb-thruster's remains had been buried one way, while the partition and the rubbish of the office were all found on the opposite side. He said, also, that he thought one of the plots found in the office after the explosion was his own, and that another belonged to Mr. Sage.

There seems to be much anxiety about the type-written letter which the murderer is said to have handed Mr. Sage. Colonel Slocum said yesterday that he had not seen it passed back and forth between the two men. He said that Mr. Sage had told him that he had given it to Inspector Byrnes. The Inspector says he never received it.

RUSSELL SAGE RESTING QUIETLY. Mr. Sage passed a comfortable day yesterday. He rested quietly, sleeping much of the time, and his friends are not at all apprehensive of any unfavorable symptoms developing. His appetite is good, his mind clear and he appears perfectly rational. At the same time, it will be several days before he will be able to resume business, and his expressed intention of going down to his office to-day is only the honest declaration of an invalid who does not realize his true condition.

The detectives have found that Southworth came to this city, has been connected with the Salvation Army, when he came to this city he answered an advertisement issued by Senator Valez for a man who would write Spanish. When he called at the office of Senator Valez, after the assassination of the man who tried to kill Russell Sage, he was listening to his fantastic

HIRAM SAWTELLE'S HEAD FOUND.

SEARCHERS DIG WHERE ISAAC, THE MURDERER, INDICATED.

Great Falls, N. H., Dec. 6.—The head of Hiram Sawtelle has been found. Last Tuesday morning Isaac Sawtelle made a full statement of the killing of his brother, drawing a map on which he marked the spots where the crime was committed, and where the body and head were buried, the latter wrapped in the dead man's underclothing. In this confession he said that the day he met Hiram at Rochester, he drove toward the hut near his brother's body was found. As he drove down the lane leading to the hut, Hiram became frightened. Isaac had previously told Hiram that if he did not sign over certain property to him, he would kill him. As Hiram jumped from the carriage Isaac shot him.

Taking the map, Mr. Sawyer, Isaac's counsel, organized a search party, which started out on Thursday morning. The search was continued all of that day, but it was unsuccessful, and another interview was held with Isaac, in which it was shown that Isaac had erred regarding the location of a pile of wood, which was an important landmark in the search. The search was resumed Saturday morning and at 12 o'clock a mound of earth was found, covered with a pile of brush. Digging into this mound a lot of underclothing was found. Dr.

According to the testimony of the Government witnesses who claimed to have heard the shots fired by Isaac, only three shots were heard. Three bullet holes were found in the body, and the one in the head would tend to show that the murderer shot his victim four times. The skull is in the possession of Mr. Sawyer, and will be produced at the hearing Monday to corroborate Sawtelle's claim that the murder was done in Maine.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN AND KILLED.

Haverstraw, Dec. 6 (Special).—James Inman, aged forty-three, of Upper Rockland County, was struck by a train while attempting to cross the railroad track to-day. The buggy was demolished and the horse killed. Inman was hurled forty feet against a stone wall and nearly every bone in his body was broken. The body was sent to his home near Hart's Corners.

DEMAREST TO BE TRIED TO-DAY.

Nyack, N. Y., Dec. 6 (Special).—District-Attorney McAnis last night said that the trial of Assemblyman Frank P. Demarest for the alleged passing of forged checks at the Haverstraw National Bank will go on at New-City to-morrow. The Union Steamboat Company witnesses and a host of others have been called to testify. Judge Beattie, of Dutchess County, will try the case. Another postponement of the case is freely predicted, as Demarest's counsel, ex-Assemblyman Thomas H. Burt, is so sick that he is unable to appear. Arthur Turnbull, private secretary of President King, of the Erie Railroad, an essential witness, is also ill. Demarest's friends have made many desperate efforts to secure delay.

THE APPEAL TO CONGRESS FOR THE FAIR.

Chicago, Dec. 6.—"The Chicago Tribune" prints the following: "The World's Fair directors have almost decided to ask for an appropriation from Congress of \$5,000,000 rather than to request a loan of the same amount in aid of the World's Fair. This has been a subject of much thought, and the finance committee, the chairman of which is F. W. Peck, is now studying a request to be submitted to Congress. It involves upon the finance committee to suggest whether a loan or an appropriation should be asked. The committee is in something of a quandary, but with a preponderance of sentiment in favor of the appropriation. It was announced yesterday, after a three-hour session, that the board had decided to request a loan of \$5,000,000. This sentiment is not unanimous, but it represents the feelings of a majority of the committee."

SUNDAY LIQUOR-SELLING BY BALTIMORE CLUBS.

Baltimore, Dec. 6 (Special).—Frequent violations of the Sunday regulations of the High-License law have determined the License Commissioners to ask the Legislature to amend the law so as to bring within its provisions social clubs which furnish liquor to their members. At present it is a mooted question whether such clubs are required to take out a license or not, and it is desired that the matter shall be definitely settled. The law is so framed that a license is not required, but it is understood that the reputable clubs are willing to do so if they are allowed to furnish liquor to their members on Sunday. As the law stands, if the clubs take out the license they may be prohibited from furnishing liquor on Sunday. The license board think the clubs should be required to obtain a license; but they are in favor of granting them the same privileges as hotels now enjoy. If its clubs furnishing liquor to their members are required to take out a license, it will break up those clubs which are formed for the sole purpose of selling liquor on Sunday. The Commissioners also want the removal on Sunday of all screens and other objects in a saloon, so that an unobstructed view may be had into the barroom from the outside.

IN BEHALF OF THE LIFE-SAVERS.

Asbury Park, Dec. 6 (Special).—The Rev. H. Edward Young, of the Westminster Presbyterian Church here, who started the movement for an increase of the salaries of the men engaged in the life-saving service and the granting of pensions to the members of the crews who become disabled, goes to Washington in a few days to present the matter to Congress. Mr. Young has received letters from a large number of the members of both branches of the National Legislature, all giving the movement their unqualified approval. President Harrison is deeply interested in the movement and is expected to refer to it in his message. The salaries of the men only average about \$300 a year, and they have to purchase their own uniforms and pay for all medical attendance. In case a man is crippled for life while on duty he can only draw his salary for two years. General Superintendent Kimball and the superintendents of the twelve life-saving districts are all in favor of an increase of salaries and the granting of pensions to men permanently disabled in the service. Mr. Young has engaged for the holding of religious services at every one of the forty-one stations on the New-Jersey coast, at least once a month. He has his arrangements nearly completed for a big Christmas dinner for each one of the crews.

A SEIZURE OF ILLEGAL WHISKY.

Evansville, Ind., Dec. 6.—Some time ago it was rumored that "crooked" whiskey was being extensively handled in the country around Huntington. It now appears that Government officials have been cognizant of the wrong, and have been working up cases in a quiet way. To-day 3,000 gallons of brandy of about the same quality as that which was seized and confiscated by Deputy United States Marshal Cooper, of this city, and held as evidence against six prominent farmers in Dubois County. The first finding of the Government had of this brand was from a farm-hand who had been discharged. The authorities confidently expect to find 10,000 gallons more.

SEEKING M. B. CURTIS'S RELEASE ON BAIL.

San Francisco, Dec. 6.—Chief Justice Beatty yesterday afternoon heard the application of M. B. Curtis for release on bail, pending his trial for the murder of the police officer, Grant. Counsel for Curtis presented three grounds for application for the actor's release. First, that part of the shooting was not evident, and the presumption not true, as no motive was shown for the crime; second, there was a conspiracy among the entire police force to send the actor to San Quentin because the victim was a fellow-officer; third, the testimony at the preliminary examination was largely false. The Chief Justice, however, refused to grant bail, and he has exacted all the testimony in the case.

NO SIGNS OF WEAKENING.

SPEAKERSHIP CANDIDATES STAND FAST.

EACH WAITING FOR A BREAK TO CARRY HIM TO VICTORY—THE MILLS MEN PREPARING A SURPRISE—A DEMOCRAT ON THE SITUATION.

Washington, Dec. 6.—"When will the Speaker-ship deadlock be broken?" was the question on everybody's lips to-day and to-morrow. "To-morrow" was the reply of Colonel Mills and some of his lieutenants. It goes without saying that they believe that it will be done by the nomination of the Texas candidate. None of the other candidates or his partisans will admit that that is the correct answer. On the contrary, each and all of them assert that their lines are as possible more firm and strong than at any previous time, and that if a break takes place it will be from Mills's force to one of the other candidates or to a "dark horse." It would be foolish for Mr. McMillin, Mr. Springer or Mr. Hatch to show any sign of weakness at this time, after a state of affairs has been produced which was needed to justify his candidacy, the theory of which is that Mills and Crisp will destroy each other, leaving the prize to be seized by one of the other candidates after a wild scramble, the result of which no political seer can foretell.

There is every evidence that the bitterness of the contest between Mills and Crisp has been greatly intensified since yesterday afternoon. Neither of them expected that the struggle in the caucus would outlast six or seven ballots, and the friends of Mills especially were astounded by the stubbornness and vigor of their opponents, who repelled each successive assault upon their lines with rare skill and splendid courage. The organization of the Crisp force was thorough and its discipline faultless. The leader realized before the balloting began that some inroads had been made upon his strength by the powerful outside allies of Mills, but his courage did not falter, and he was hopeful, if not confident, of success. There is no doubt that his friends expected to win on the seventh, if not on the fifth, ballot. Apparently they had miscalculated the staying qualities and discipline of the followers of Springer and McMillin and the handful of devoted friends who stood by Hatch. The Mills men had made the same mistake, and they had also overrated the influence of the Cleveland contingent, led by Don M. Dickinson and ex-Secretary Vilas, which had come here to help their candidate. Mills fell considerably short of the ninety-eight votes which he expected to receive on the first ballot, and of the seventy-eight which he did receive after eighteen were forcibly "borrowed" from Springer and a half-dozen seduced from the Crisp ranks at the eleventh hour.

And yet Colonel Mills and his supporters were fairly justified in feeling confident of success on the second or third ballot, for while it was true that the strong influence of Governor-Senator Hill, "Boss" Croker, Miles Doss and Governor Abbott, of New-Jersey, Senator Gorman and Senator-elect Price had been exerted in Crisp's behalf, a still larger and more imposing, if not a more formidable force, with Cleveland leaders at the front and Cleveland himself in the rear, was arrayed in support of the Texas. He had a right, therefore, to expect a victory after a short, sharp, decisive struggle—and the expectation would probably have been realized if the Northwestern men could have been brought to his support in a body.

Perhaps he has realized by this time that it was a mistake for his friends and partisans to attack Mr. Springer's candidacy on the ground that the Illinois candidate was a "World's Fair boodler." The people of that State, especially of Northern Illinois, naturally and properly feel a deep and peculiar interest in the success of the World's Fair, and resent the application to it in any relation of such words as "boodler" and "boodler." It is reported here to-night that both of the leading Democratic newspapers of Chicago have published editorials to-day in opposition to Colonel Mills, and that is regarded as a significant indication of public feeling in that city toward his candidacy. A private conference of Colonel Mills's supporters was held to-day to inspect details, of which all who attended it are speaking reticently. Several of them, however, mysteriously hinted that "something will drop to-morrow morning which will surprise the opposition, and Mills will be nominated, probably in the forenoon, or if not then, certainly in the afternoon."

"Of course," remarked one of the most active and influential of Colonel Mills's supporters in the caucus, "if an inkling of what is to be done should be obtained by Crisp or Springer, it might defeat our object. Secrecy is indispensable to success, but I assure you that influences now at work but certainly cause the breaking of the deadlock and insure the nomination of Colonel Mills before sunset to-morrow." This man appeared to believe that he was uttering a true prophecy, which his statement may have been, instead of another stupid "bluff" of Mills's friends. Judge Crisp's friends declared that the most careful and searching investigation had failed to discover the slightest symptom of weakness or wavering in their lines. "On the contrary," remarked one of his friends, "we have discovered indications which we regard as favorable to Judge Crisp, and I feel more hopeful now than at any previous time. I heard this afternoon that the Mills people were giving out mysterious hints that they have a surprise in store for us, as well as for some of Mills's other opponents. They had better be on the alert to see that they are not the people to be surprised."

Colonel O'Ferrall, another one of Judge Crisp's active supporters, confirmed this view, and added: "I think the ridiculous assertion that Crisp is not as sound and thorough a tariff reformer as Mills has been completely exploded. Every Democrat knows that tariff reform is to be the great issue in this Congress, as well as in the Presidential contest, and that every Democratic Representative is bound to give it his hearty support. As for the accusation that Judge Crisp's election to the Speakership would be an anti-Cleveland victory, I have to reply that I am a Cleveland man, as are many more of Judge Crisp's supporters. I regret to find some men who were members of President Cleveland's official household here actively supporting Colonel Mills against Judge Crisp, who is strong politically and extremely popular, especially in the South, where he is best known. I might add that among Colonel Mills's friends and supporters in the House are men who favor the nomination of Hill or Gorman in preference to Cleveland. It seems to me to be a mistake for men who are known to be intimate personal and political friends of Mr. Cleveland to make themselves so conspicuous and active in this contest. They may injure, and they certainly will not promote, Mr. Cleveland's political fortunes by so doing."

The Crisp men express the opinion that the deadlock will not be removed before to-morrow afternoon, if as soon as that. The McMillin men have been in high feather to-day, and they declare that the situation is exactly what they hoped and expected it would be. "We will stand by our candidate through 100 ballots, or as many as may be necessary to win," said Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, who is one of Mr. McMillin's active supporters and trusted lieutenants. All of the McMillin men believe that the deadlock will continue until there is a break to their candidate, which they do not seem to expect to happen for some time to come.

The attitude, hopes and expectations of the Mills men are the same as those of McMillin's partisans, except that Mr. Hatch is to be the beneficiary. Of course Mr. Springer is hopeful; in fact, he is confident. He believes that the worst is over, so far as his candidacy is concerned, and that the prospects are radiant with omens of victory. To a Tribune correspondent Mr. Springer said: "If you will analyze fully the ballots cast, you will discover that with McMillin and Hatch out of the race Crisp and Mills will each have the same number of votes—104, or ten less than a majority. I have eighteen votes, which neither of them can capture; and Mr. O'Neill, of Massachusetts, I suppose, will continue to vote for his colleague, Mr. Stevens, to the end. I have assurances that as soon as the six Illinois votes which went for Mills yesterday come to me, the Iowa and Wisconsin votes, as well as six from Pennsylvania and four from Michigan, will come to me. That will give me twenty-two additional votes from the States which I have named, and I shall also gain six from Mills in New-England, making my total forty-six votes and reducing Mills's total to about sixty. When that result has been accomplished all the rest will be plain and easy. My belief that I will win this fight has never wavered from the hour I entered it, and I now feel assured of success. It may not come on the next ballot, or until after many more ballots; but it will come. No, I do not expect to see a speedy removal of the deadlock; it will probably come gradually and perhaps slowly."

PRICE THREE CENTS.

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EACH WAITING FOR A BREAK TO CARRY HIM TO VICTORY—THE MILLS MEN PREPARING A SURPRISE—A DEMOCRAT ON THE SITUATION.

Washington, Dec. 6.—"When will the Speaker-ship deadlock be broken?" was the question on everybody's lips to-day and to-morrow. "To-morrow" was the reply of Colonel Mills and some of his lieutenants. It goes without saying that they believe that it will be done by the nomination of the Texas candidate. None of the other candidates or his partisans will admit that that is the correct answer. On the contrary, each and all of them assert that their lines are as possible more firm and strong than at any previous time, and that if a break takes place it will be from Mills's force to one of the other candidates or to a "dark horse." It would be foolish for Mr. McMillin, Mr. Springer or Mr. Hatch to show any sign of weakness at this time, after a state of affairs has been produced which was needed to justify his candidacy, the theory of which is that Mills and Crisp will destroy each other, leaving the prize to be seized by one of the other candidates after a wild scramble, the result of which no political seer can foretell.

There is every evidence that the bitterness of the contest between Mills and Crisp has been greatly intensified since yesterday afternoon. Neither of them expected that the struggle in the caucus would outlast six or seven ballots, and the friends of Mills especially were astounded by the stubbornness and vigor of their opponents, who repelled each successive assault upon their lines with rare skill and splendid courage. The organization of the Crisp force was thorough and its discipline faultless. The leader realized before the balloting began that some inroads had been made upon his strength by the powerful outside allies of Mills, but his courage did not falter, and he was hopeful, if not confident, of success. There is no doubt that his friends expected to win on the seventh, if not on the fifth, ballot. Apparently they had miscalculated the staying qualities and discipline of the followers of Springer and McMillin and the handful of devoted friends who stood by Hatch. The Mills men had made the same mistake, and they had also overrated the influence of the Cleveland contingent, led by Don M. Dickinson and ex-Secretary Vilas, which had come here to help their candidate. Mills fell considerably short of the ninety-eight votes which he expected to receive on the first ballot, and of the seventy-eight which he did receive after eighteen were forcibly "borrowed" from Springer and a half-dozen seduced from the Crisp ranks at the eleventh hour.

And yet Colonel Mills and his supporters were fairly justified in feeling confident of success on the second or third ballot, for while it was true that the strong influence of Governor-Senator Hill, "Boss" Croker, Miles Doss and Governor Abbott, of New-Jersey, Senator Gorman and Senator-elect Price had been exerted in Crisp's behalf, a still larger and more imposing, if not a more formidable force, with Cleveland leaders at the front and Cleveland himself in the rear, was arrayed in support of the Texas. He had a right, therefore, to expect a victory after a short, sharp, decisive struggle—and the expectation would probably have been realized if the Northwestern men could have been brought to his support in a body.

Perhaps he has realized by this time that it was a mistake for his friends and partisans to attack Mr. Springer's candidacy on the ground that the Illinois candidate was a "World's Fair boodler." The people of that State, especially of Northern Illinois, naturally and properly feel a deep and peculiar interest in the success of the World's Fair, and resent the application to it in any relation of such words as "boodler" and "boodler." It is reported here to-night that both of the leading Democratic newspapers of Chicago have published editorials to-day in opposition to Colonel Mills, and that is regarded as a significant indication of public feeling in that city toward his candidacy. A private conference of Colonel Mills's supporters was held to-day to inspect details, of which all who attended it are speaking reticently. Several of them, however, mysteriously hinted that "something will drop to-morrow morning which will surprise the opposition, and Mills will be nominated, probably in the forenoon, or if not then, certainly in the afternoon."

"Of course," remarked one of the most active and influential of Colonel Mills's supporters in the caucus, "if an inkling of what is to be done should be obtained by Crisp or Springer, it might defeat our object. Secrecy is indispensable to success, but I assure you that influences now at work but certainly cause the breaking of the deadlock and insure the nomination of Colonel Mills before sunset to-morrow." This man appeared to believe that he was uttering a true prophecy, which his statement may have been, instead of another stupid "bluff" of Mills's friends. Judge Crisp's friends declared that the most careful and searching investigation had failed to discover the slightest symptom of weakness or wavering in their lines. "On the contrary," remarked one of his friends, "we have discovered indications which we regard as favorable to Judge Crisp, and I feel more hopeful now than at any previous time. I heard this afternoon that the Mills people were giving out mysterious hints that they have a surprise in store for us, as well as for some of Mills's other opponents. They had better be on the alert to see that they are not the people to be surprised."

Colonel O'Ferrall, another one of Judge Crisp's active supporters, confirmed this view, and added: "I think the ridiculous assertion that Crisp is not as sound and thorough a tariff reformer as Mills has been completely exploded. Every Democrat knows that tariff reform is to be the great issue in this Congress, as well as in the Presidential contest, and that every Democratic Representative is bound to give it his hearty support. As for the accusation that Judge Crisp's election to the Speakership would be an anti-Cleveland victory, I have to reply that I am a Cleveland man, as are many more of Judge Crisp's supporters. I regret to find some men who were members of President Cleveland's official household here actively supporting Colonel Mills against Judge Crisp, who is strong politically and extremely popular, especially in the South, where he is best known. I might add that among Colonel Mills's friends and supporters in the House are men who favor the nomination of Hill or Gorman in preference to Cleveland. It seems to me to be a mistake for men who are known to be intimate personal and political friends of Mr. Cleveland to make themselves so conspicuous and active in this contest. They may injure, and they certainly will not promote, Mr. Cleveland's political fortunes by so doing."

The Crisp men express the opinion that the deadlock will not be removed before to-morrow afternoon, if as soon as that. The McMillin men have been in high feather to-day, and they declare that the situation is exactly what they hoped and expected it would be. "We will stand by our candidate through 100 ballots, or as many as may be necessary to win," said Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, who is one of Mr. McMillin's active supporters and trusted lieutenants. All of the McMillin men believe that the deadlock will continue until there is a break to their candidate, which they do not seem to expect to happen for some time to come.

The attitude, hopes and expectations of the Mills men are the same as those of McMillin's partisans, except that Mr. Hatch is to be the beneficiary. Of course Mr. Springer is hopeful; in fact, he is confident. He believes that the worst is over, so far as his candidacy is concerned, and that the prospects are radiant with omens of victory. To a Tribune correspondent Mr. Springer said: "If you will analyze fully the ballots cast, you will discover that with McMillin and Hatch out of the race Crisp and Mills will each have the same number of votes—104, or ten less than a majority. I have eighteen votes, which neither of them can capture; and Mr. O'Neill, of Massachusetts, I suppose, will continue to vote for his colleague, Mr. Stevens, to the end. I have assurances that as soon as the six Illinois votes which went for Mills yesterday come to me, the Iowa and Wisconsin votes, as well as six from Pennsylvania and four from Michigan, will come to me. That will give me twenty-two additional votes from the States which I have named, and I shall also gain six from Mills in New-England, making my total forty-six votes and reducing Mills's total to about sixty. When that result has been accomplished all the rest will be plain and easy. My belief that I will win this fight has never wavered from the hour I entered it, and I now feel assured of success. It may not come on the next ballot, or until after many more ballots; but it will come. No, I do not expect to see a speedy removal of the